



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 13, 1911.
SHOP FEDERATION'S STATEMENT.
McNAMARA TRIAL BEGINS.
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.
BORN TOO LATE.
THE AMENDMENTS.

PUBLISHED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
FOR THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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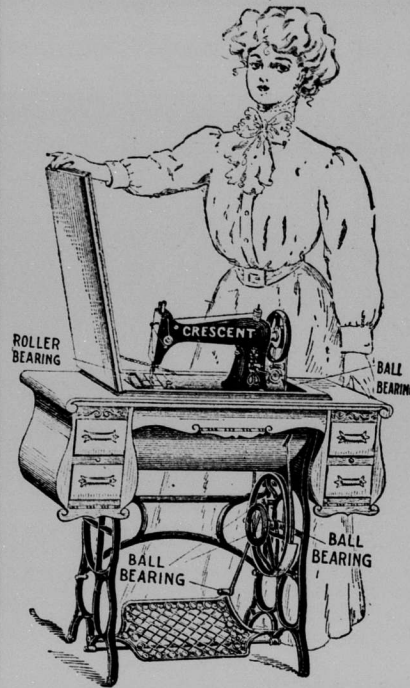


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916 MARKET ST.
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1911.

No. 35

SHOP FEDERATION'S STATEMENT.

San Francisco, October 11, 1911.

Editor "Labor Clarion": Owing to the misapprehension of the general public regarding the system Federation, it becomes necessary to give the actual facts in the case.

The prime reason for forming our Federation was the formation by the General Managers' Association of a Federation along the same lines.

Some months ago, sixty-seven general managers met in Chicago and formed what is known as the Railroad Managers' Association, one of its prime objects being to combat organized labor, therefore it became absolutely necessary that the various organizations employed on railroads combine for self preservation, knowing as we do, from past experience, that the individual crafts could not resist the onslaught of a powerful combination of this kind.

While it may appear that some of our demands are unreasonable to the average man, we take this opportunity to mention the only demands that are made on the company, viz., a shorter work day, a small increase of pay, a right to have representatives upon the hospital board. All of the other demands are only concessions re-stated which we enjoy at the present time, and which we gained through craft organization.

In regard to the shorter work day—men who have taken an active part in organized labor, and those who have made a study of the economic condition of the country, know that it is absolutely necessary to reduce the number of hours worked by any individual so that all men who live through their physical exertions may be granted an opportunity to work.

A small increase asked for will virtually make but little difference in the company's pay rolls. With data at hand, gathered from railroads which have granted the shorter work day, it can be easily proven that the companies have gained more by this concession than the difference in their running expense.

Regarding our desire for representatives upon the Hospital Board, we believe that we are not asking for anything unreasonable, as we know full well that it is unjust to tax people without permitting them the opportunity of saying how this money should be expended.

One of the prime causes of our Revolutionary War was taxation without representation. While the officials of the company contend that the amount paid by its employees is not sufficient to pay the running expenses, we are in doubt as to the correctness of the statement, and if the amount paid is not sufficient, we are willing to assess ourselves in a larger amount. We do not want charity from any source; all we demand is justice. If this is unreasonable, let the public be the judge.

A great deal has been said regarding the closed shop. We have not asked the company to close their doors to any man, either union or non-union. The only thing we ask is that men who are employed be permitted to join our various organizations, which we believe is right and fair, as through the efforts of our organizations, conditions on railroads are being made bearable.

Trusting that every fair-minded man and woman will investigate before condemning our Federation, I remain, Yours respectfully,

ERNEST L. REGUIN,

President, Shop Federation, Harriman Lines.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

A Fault of the Card Man

It may be that the average trade unionist gets tired of label agitation, becomes convinced that it is a dry subject, threadbare and worn from too much use, but the fact remains that the demand for the label is not nearly so great as it should be, and we know no other way of increasing it except by constantly calling attention to it and urging upon the membership the necessity for, and the benefits to be derived, from a healthy demand.

We want to impress upon union men that the label is the very life of unionism. In making the rounds among merchants who handle label goods we are constantly reminded that the demand is not what it should be. Now, this difficulty must be remedied, and the sooner the better. We know that a united purchasing power of the organized workers is a weapon that no man fancies coming in conflict with, and if we ever reach that point where we all spend our money, not to strengthen our opponents, but to build up a strong union label trade, then we can make substantial gains in other directions.

There are merchants in this city, advertisers in the "Labor Clarion," who handle union-made goods. Whenever we fail to patronize these firms, or fail to call for the union label, we weaken some union and strengthen some opponent of organized labor. Every purchase of non-union goods makes the fight that much harder for some union, and places it in a position where it is less able to help others in time of strife. Our interests are inseparable—our cause is a common one, whether our craft has a label or not, and as soon as the great army of union people grasps the truth of this, the labor movement will occupy the position to which it is entitled.

We may resolve all we please, but it is action and practice alone that count. A solid line of union men demanding the label would soon make it possible to purchase union-made goods in every retail establishment in the city.

A strong demand for the label will make the organizations having labels strong, and they, in turn, will then be able to help the organizations without labels, both morally and financially, in the hour of need.

The label is the surest means of driving out of the market the product of the penitentiary and the sweatshop.

It is a guarantee that the article purchased has been made under conditions which do not offer encouragement to the spread of disease and the propagation of disease germs.

It is a guarantee of those things which make life worth while, and a condemnation of, and a protest against, the things which make life dreary and undesirable.

LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.

International Exchange.

(By Richard Caverly.)

Letter No. 12.

A commercial bill of exchange is not the only way used in the liquidation of foreign debts. Commercial letters of credit are very extensively used for this purpose. As an illustration, we will say an American merchant wishes to buy rice in China. The Chinese merchant is quite willing to sell his rice, but as he knows nothing about the financial responsibility of the American merchant and is not satisfied that he will get his pay, he will refuse to ship his rice.

And, on the other hand, the American merchant does not know the Chinese merchant and will not pay his money until he is satisfied that he is going to get his rice. In other words, neither merchant has an established credit with the other, they being thousands of miles apart are unable to learn of each other's responsibility for carrying out their part of the transaction. The American merchant, therefore, will use the credit of his banker to secure the rice he wishes to import.

The American banker will issue a letter of credit in favor of the Chinese merchant, forwarding same to him, thereby assuring the latter that he will get his pay, and request the Chinese to send his bill of lading to him, and so assure the American merchant that he will get his rice.

These letters of credit are in nearly all cases drawn on London in pounds sterling, as the sterling credit is negotiable the world over.

Consider that all the rice which the American merchant wishes to import is not shipped at one time. The Chinese merchant will draw a draft covering the cost of each shipment made. This draft, together with the letter of credit, he presents to his banker. The Chinese banker will purchase the draft at current rates of exchange on London and indorse the amount of the draft on the letter of credit and return the credit to his client for further use. The Chinese banker will then forward the draft, with all the necessary documents attached, to his London correspondent for collection and credit. The London banker, having been advised that the letter of credit was issued, having received a copy of the same from the American banker, will pay the draft drawn against the credit, and accordingly advise the American banker. The latter will then collect the amount of the draft, plus his commission, from the American merchant, and so on until the entire transaction is closed.

Commercial letters of credit are not only very extensively used as a means of payment for imports, as in the case just cited, viz., that the American merchant can use his banker's credit in order to establish his own, but that goods can be bought on a cash basis, although actual payments of the imports are not made until maturity of the respective drafts drawn by the exporter, being as a rule from one to six months after date of acceptance.

There are various ways by which nations incur liabilities towards each other, as by exporting and importing commodities, maintaining armies and navies at foreign stations, foreign loans, etc.

In the case of foreign loans, the country which borrows might be called an exporter, and the one which lends, an importer of securities. Several

millions of dollars are annually spent by the American traveling public in foreign residence, and the money thus taken out of this country surely tells against our trade balance, precisely in the same manner as if it had been spent here in the importation of foreign goods.

The traveler going abroad will not take the risk of carrying cash money to pay his expenses, but will take with him some form of exchange and as a letter of credit is the most satisfactory, he will secure it from his banker. Fractional sums of money can be drawn against a letter of credit in different places, and are therefore frequently called circular letters of credit.

As an illustration, a traveler wishes to take a trip to Europe; he will purchase a letter of credit from his banker in San Francisco. These credits are usually drawn in pounds sterling, for the same reason that the commercial letters of credit are, viz., that pounds sterling are negotiable in all parts of the world. Upon the arrival of the traveler, we will say in Paris, he is in need of cash. He will call upon the Paris banker, whose name appears on the list of correspondents which the holder of the credit received from the banker when purchasing his circular letter of credit, and draws the amount he desires against the credit. The amount drawn will be indorsed on the credit by the Paris banker, who will then draw on the English banker for this sum, and the English banker, upon receipt of this draft, will accordingly advise the American banker. When the aggregate indorsements equal the face amount of the letters, the credit is exhausted.

A rate of exchange is the value or price of the money of one country reckoned in that of another country. There are two terms in a rate of exchange, one of which is fixed, the other fluctuating. Thus, in the exchange between London and Paris the fixed term is the pound sterling; the fluctuating term, the value or price given in francs and centimes, in exchange for pounds sterling. Suppose Germany is heavily indebted to the United States and the time has arrived for payment, and that at this time comparatively few German merchants have amounts standing to their credit in the United States. The consequence would be that a great competition for these few bills of exchange would result, securing for the seller a premium.

(Continued next week.)

McNAMARA TRIAL BEGINS.

(By National Socialist Press.)

James B. McNamara was put on trial for his life before Judge Walter Bordwell in Department Eleven of the Superior Court, charged with the murder of nineteen men in connection with the fire which destroyed the Los Angeles "Times" on October 1, 1910. John J. McNamara will probably not be placed on trial for several months. The first action was toward selection of the jury which is to sit in the case.

Attorney Clarence Darrow's predictions were fulfilled when the first of the proposed jurymen were placed on their examination.

The effect of the constant campaign of prejudicing the public mind was immediately apparent. In the venire is scarcely a man who is not known as having a prejudice against labor organizations. Members of the M. & M. are on the list, and real estate men and merchants make up a large portion of the venire.

Harry Chandler, son-in-law of Otis, and general manager of the "Times," is on the venire, as is Baker of the Baker Iron Works, and two of the Llewellyns, where strikes have been in progress for over a year. Of course there is not a chance that these men will be called, but it shows the type of men who have been selected to serve on such juries.

"We don't care what the defense says or does, we've got the upper hand just now and we will

put the McNamaras over. Everything is coming our way these days and there's nothing lacking," said a Burns "operative" to a newspaper man yesterday.

"Not even the jury lacking?" was asked.

"Oh, that's all right," replied the detective with a laugh. "We are not at all worried about that."

This seems to sum up the whole situation from the point of the prosecution—for Burns is the prosecution, the sheriff's office, the jailer and, if the present trend continues, he will try to be the judge and the jury.

Determined that an unprejudiced jury shall not be secured, the "Times" has sent a copy of its infamous pamphlet to every taxpayer in Los Angeles County. This pamphlet is calculated to prove the dynamite theory and to still further prejudice the readers against the McNamaras and against all labor.

Judge Bordwell has taken no step toward stopping this action but has gone calmly about his work of selecting a venire of 150 names.

Among those placed on the list by Bordwell were the names of a number of bankers, members of the M. & M., reactionary politicians, wealthy ranchers of the "Times" reading class and, in fact, everything but members of the working class. The list of names reads like a group selected to attend the ten-dollar-a-plate banquet given to President Taft.

Property qualifications in California preclude a chance of a propertyless man being tried by a jury of his peers. They select a jury of parasites in many cases to try the case of men whom they have expatriated and put in the down-and-out class.

That Bordwell is determined to try the case no one doubts. He will go through all the motions of considering the affidavits of the defense and the prosecution and then will, in the finality, deny all petitions and take his chances on reversals in higher courts.

The defense has prepared all affidavits necessary for the move towards a change of judges.

These affidavits recite at great length the means to which Los Angeles newspapers, especially the "Times," have resorted to inflame and prejudice the public mind. They reflect the manifest unfairness of the methods adopted by the labor baiting organizations and the extent to which the "Times" has gone to prevent a jury being selected which might give a fair trial to the accused workers. The affidavits dwell upon the infamous "Times" pamphlet which declares that "John J. McNamara was the author and director of the plan for blowing up the 'Times' building and murdering its occupants and that he supplied the money for that and other 'jobs.'"

The pamphlet is kept moving every hour of the day and the defense has found no way to counteract its evil effects.

"With this sort of thing going on, and the unlimited time and opportunity to make 'plants' and manufacture evidence, there is every reason to believe the Burns' bunch has everything nicely framed and there is little hope for a square deal for the McNamaras," said a prominent attorney who is not allied with or particularly interested in the defense of the imprisoned iron workers.

Loud and long are the protestations that a fair trial is assured. The district attorney grows indignant at any mention of a prejudiced public or a biased judge or jury.

FREE SHOPS.

In Atlanta, Ga., there has been an awakening among the members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. The men are making a strong effort to better their conditions and begin a campaign on October 8th by demanding that every firm shall provide a free shop. The union will also see to it that all members of the organization shall work in these shops.

"Motor"



"Don't Walk"

When you're hunting that "new flat," our Rent Bureau will take you out in one of our automobiles. Service free.

The October Day marriage bell's peal is upon the ear. We'll find the apartment, flat or bungalow you have in mind. We'll furnish it up for you and arrange to keep it waiting until the gladsome day when you'll "bring her home"—surprise party, eh?

The old-time Sterling "Credit Terms" will make easy the lining of the nest with the prettiest of "Sterling Quality" furnishings—anything and everything for the home.

The \$210 Sterling Four Household Rooms Outfit embraces real "Sterling Quality" grade of furnishings. Pay down \$30 and \$3 weekly. Everything for Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Room and Kitchen.



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Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices

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327-335 California Street

We are the only house in San Francisco which carries a full line of Ledgers, Journal, Cash Books, Stenographers' Note Books, Receipt Books, etc., that are made strictly under Union Conditions and carry the Union Label.

Complete line of Stationery and Janitors' Supplies.

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FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The session of the California State Federation of Labor which closed last Saturday at Bakersfield, was one of the most successful held by that body. The reports of the officers show that the growth of the organization has exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The president's report, although brief, is very comprehensive and covers fully all the important questions that have come closely in touch with the progress of the trade-union movement of California during the past year.

Foremost and prominent in the president's report, we note his reference to the McNamara case. There is no doubt in the mind of any intelligent trade unionist that this case is of the greatest importance to the present status and stability of organized labor. If trade-union officers can be stolen from one State, hurried into another across the continent, and charged with grave crimes, there will soon be nothing to prevent the massacre and starvation of the rank and file. From highway robbery to murder there is but a leisurely leap when the human beast is burdened down by raving passion and insatiate greed, such as is the product of our highly commercialized civilization.

The report of the president as well as the report of the first vice-president on the Los Angeles situation are more than encouraging. If any one had prophesied to the California State Federation of Labor two years ago the wonderful changes that have taken place in Los Angeles during the last fifteen months, most of us would have thought that such a prophet would have been a fit candidate for one of our State insane asylums. That the membership of organized labor in Los Angeles has been increased by five or six thousand within the fiscal year is a noteworthy fact of astounding importance to organized labor, not only in the United States but throughout the world; yet what is still better is the aggressive, healthy, militant spirit of industrial solidarity which is at present manifest in the very atmosphere of the great and growing city of southern California.

California has blazed the way on the field of labor more than once, and it is therefore natural that this State Federation should take the initiative in organizing the migratory and casual laborers. The results from the work of the three organizers which the Federation has had in the field have been very satisfactory and may be rated as a good beginning.

The secretary-treasurer's report shows conscientious and painstaking effort. He has conducted the details of his office with systematic care, and the splendid progress the Federation has made in the past year can, in a large measure, be attributed to the energetic work of the secretary-treasurer. There has been a magnificent increase of members in the affiliation of 122 unions during the fiscal year, and this fact ought to offer sufficient inducements for the organizations that are not yet affiliated with the Federation to take such action at an early date as will place them on equality with the best labor organizations in the State and thus fulfill their duty as organized workers to the trade-union movement of the country.

Concerning the Panama Canal and the migratory laborers, Secretary Scharrenberg says:

"All thinking men realize that some unforeseen changes will occur in California when the completion of the Panama Canal will to some extent shift the immediate destination of the European immigrants from Atlantic Coast ports to the ports of the Pacific Coast. Emissaries of large foreign transportation companies have already frankly discussed their intention of stimulating direct wholesale importation of immigrants to this Coast.

"While the 'interests' are thus figuring on the profits which this traffic will bring to the steam-

ship companies, and point with pride to the benefits which will accrue to those industries which desire cheap labor, it behooves us to do whatever lies within our power to meet and prepare for the change in conditions.

"I believe that our incoming executive council should give very serious consideration to this problem. The establishment of State employment agencies on the plan initiated in Ohio in 1890, and now used in twenty States, would, in my judgment, be a step in the right direction. If established before the opening of the canal, and if under the supervision of a friendly Labor Commissioner, these bureaus would bring together the jobless men of the city, and the manless job of the country, and have a tendency to help us immeasurably in our efforts to organize the migratory workers who are already with us.

"Statistics recently compiled by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics show that upward of \$300,000 per annum is collected in fees by privately-conducted employment agencies in California. By far the greatest portion of this large sum paid for securing jobs is mulcted from the so-called unskilled laborers whose average term of employment is the shortest and who receive the lowest pay for the most exacting toil. Investigations carried on by our organizers during the past year also uncovered a system of mean and despicable graft practiced by employment agents of railroad companies upon their laborers which is almost unbelievable. When the proofs of contemptible grafting were submitted to officials of the Western Pacific Railroad Company they pleaded ignorance and innocence.

"In the final analysis of all proposed remedies to ameliorate the lot of the underdog of society, self help, or, in other words, organization, is after all the most potent factor. This is what we have tried to bring about, and in this, we have partly succeeded, although pitted against indifference and at times open hostility of those who should be expected to lend a helping hand."

The convention voted financial assistance to the striking garment workers of St. Louis. Resolutions condemning the Taylor system in Government navy yards and arsenals were adopted, as were also resolutions requesting that the Government build a battleship at the Mare Island navy yard, to be in course of construction during the Panama-Pacific Exposition as an exhibit.

A resolution favoring the closing of the public schools on Labor Day was adopted. Resolutions indorsing the political action of unionists

in Los Angeles were acted upon favorably.

Newspaper Solicitors' Union requested that delegate elected to A. F. of L. convention be instructed to do his utmost toward getting San Francisco Publishers' Association to recognize and deal with their union, and also that convention instruct its officers to the same end. It was regularly moved and seconded that the contained request be granted; carried.

Lower parcels rates in the Post Office Department were favored.

The following officers were elected by acclamation: D. D. Sullivan, president; W. A. Engle, vice-president for District No. 1; C. E. Sutphen, vice-president District No. 5; Don Cameron, J. J. Breslin and D. P. Haggerty, vice-presidents District No. 6; L. B. Leavitt, vice-president District No. 7; John W. Erickson, vice-president District No. 8; Ira H. Markwith, vice-president District No. 9; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer, and Andrew J. Gallagher, delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

The vote for the other offices was reported as follows: For vice-president, District No. 2—J. M. McIntosh, 8340; T. C. Seaward, 18,863. For vice-president, District No. 3—G. Batchelor, 6846; A. L. Jones, 20,320. For vice-president, District No. 4—E. H. Hart, 16,035; G. K. Smith, 11,168.

Resolutions were favorably acted upon providing that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all races native of Asia other than those exempted by the present terms of that act, and also that American sailors should be employed on American vessels.

Resolutions favoring home rule in taxation were adopted.

A resolution recommending the enactment, by the municipalities, of regulations providing for the establishment of bureaus of elevator inspection, and compulsory inspection by authorized and competent representatives of the municipalities of all elevators, and the machinery and appurtenances connected therewith, and used in their operation and maintenance, was adopted.

The convention adjourned to meet at San Diego next October.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

MEN'S SUITS**\$10****BLUE SERGES and Others****Equal to Any at \$15**

FROM every point of view by which men's suits are judged, these are **THOROUGHLY GOOD**. They are made of good, serviceable materials and are perfect in fit and finish. Hundreds of satisfied wearers will vouch for their quality.

BENEFICENT FEATURES OF LABOR.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

The Cigar Makers' International Union of America has a membership of about 50,000. During thirty years it paid in benefit funds nearly \$9,000,000. The smallest sum was paid in strike benefits, although this item amounted to \$1,211,907.23. Sick benefits amounted to \$2,909,434.88; death and total disability benefits reached the sum of \$2,366,862.21. Those out of work received during this period \$1,266,865.36.

The International Typographical Union maintains a million-dollar home for disabled printers in Colorado, and "Big Six," the local New York organization, spent \$385,000 in benefit funds during ten years.

Organized labor is making a fight for more temperate living among workingmen. Many International Unions will not permit their locals to meet in buildings which are also occupied by saloons, and they will not pay sick or death benefits of the member who was killed or injured while intoxicated. In connection with the

British labor movement there is a "Trades Union and Labor Officials' Temperance Fellowship," which has for its object "the personal practice and promotion of total abstinence, and the removal of trades' society meetings from licensed premises." The members of this organization practically dominate the British Trades Congress, and the leaders are the strongest men in the trades union movement. Nearly every member of the Labor Party in Parliament is a vice-president.

One need scarcely mention the battle of organized labor in behalf of children and women in industry. This is common knowledge. Also, its fight for tenement-house and factory reform is well known. The trades union is working for universal peace, and it is helping to Americanize the immigrant. Thus, while organized labor is in many respects a militant organization, it has its beneficent features during times of peace.

"Labor is the divine law of our existence; repose is desertion and suicide."—Mazzini.

UNION MEN



Here's CONCLUSIVE PROOF of the high regard in which we are held by the local Union organizations.

The following letter, coming as it does from one of the most prominent Unions in San Francisco, and UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED by the Building Trades Council, is self-explanatory. It is an exact reproduction from the original which is now in our store:



Building Trades Council of San Francisco

BUILDING TRADES TEMPLE
CORNER GUERRERO AND FOURTEENTH STREETS

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20, 1911. 1911

We, the officers and members of Local No. 64, I. U. S. E., offer this resolution to show the high esteem in which Kelleher & Browne, the Irish Tailors, are held by Union Steam Engineers of the City of San Francisco;

WHEREAS, the said firm has always employed union labor, used union made goods, and have always been staunch supporters of unionism; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, the members of Local 64 I. U. S. E., desire to show our full appreciation of the firm's action; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we wish them every success in their future business; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of said Resolution be forwarded to said firm of Kelleher & Browne, the Irish Tailors, to show that we, as union men, appreciate what said firm has done for unionism, with the seal of this Union upon the said resolution:

(Signed) John Carter
Robt. Pelletier
P. L. Ennor
John E. Williams
David A. Richardson
J. C. Bone
W. R. Towne
John Ostrom



B. E. George, Pres.
Harry Mitchell, Vice Pres.
Jno. W. Maher, Sec'y.

The foregoing resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, Thursday evening, September 20, 1911.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary
Building Trades Council of San Francisco.

KELLEHER & BROWNE
THE IRISH TAILORS
716 Market Street 33 Geary Street

U-Need Hand Paste

"Of Course You Do"

The only Mechanics Hand Soap made that cleans the hands thoroughly without injury to the skin.

The only soap made that bears the Label of the Soap workers.

"Made in California," "Patronize your Neighbor."

U-NEED MANUFACTURING CO.
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DO YOU WANT YOUR SON

To Secure a Position Where Advancement
is Certain and Sure?

IF SO—ASK

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LET THEM EXPLAIN

425 McAllister St., S. F.
16th and San Pablo, Oakland

American Federation of Labor Letter

An Observing Bishop.

In Birmingham, England, a clergyman has labored for seven years and lived on \$5 a week. The remainder of his salary has been used in succoring the needy and his life has been spent studying the conditions under which the workers labor. This clergyman, Dr. Gore, is one of the most noted divines in England, and has recently been made Bishop of Oxford. On leaving Birmingham he wrote the following letter to the diocese: "One special sense of failure weighs upon me which I cannot keep to myself. I feel that among the objects which I most seriously set before myself there is no one in which I have failed more signally than in stirring among churchmen in general a sense of their duty to contribute to the social and industrial reconstruction of our nation. There is a profound sense of unrest and dissatisfaction among the workers. Recently, society has been deeply alarmed at its symptoms. I cannot but believe that this profound discontent is justified, though some particular exhibitions of it are not. The longer I have lived in this great industrial center, the more I have felt that as Christians we are not justified in tolerating the conditions of life and labor under which a vast mass of our population is living. We have no right to say that these conditions are not remediable, and we have no right to expect that they will be remedied until Christian hearts and Christian heads energetically demand and insist that they shall be altered. Social science will help us to avoid mistakes, but only the real love of man can give the impulse to effective reform. The preventable lack of equipment for life among the young, and later the insecurity of employment and inadequacy of remuneration, and consequent destitution or semi-destitution among so many of our people, ought to inspire in all Christians a profound and passionate determination to devote themselves to the reform of our industrial system. I cannot but pray from my heart that my successor may be enabled to bring home to churchmen generally a deeper sense of their social obligations."

A Multitude of Strikers.

A report issued by the Labor Department of the Board of Trade shows that in the month of August there were on strike 148,000 railway workers, 78,000 dock laborers, carmen and others; 35,000 dock workers, seamen, etc., at Liverpool

and Birkenhead; 3000 carters at Manchester, and 2500 and 1000 tramwaymen at Glasgow and Leeds, respectively. There were 100 new disputes during the month, affecting 365,256 more than in August last year.

New York Tailors Strike.

Thirty-five hundred custom tailors are on strike in New York City, but all indications point to a speedy settlement and victory for the workmen. Many of the employers have already signed agreements with the union and an average increase in wages of about 15 per cent has been granted. In many of the shops where non-union men were employed the tailors walked out, joined the union and went on the picket line. Employers are breaking away from the organization and settling with their men daily. In one day 300 men returned to work with their demands granted. The strikers are presenting a solid front and are determined to continue the controversy until their demands are fully recognized.

For Her Union.

All movements for the uplift have had their heroes, heroines and martyrs, and the labor movement is no exception to the rule. The strike that is now going on in Cleveland has developed many noble characters, among them Becky Fisher, a frail young girl, seventeen years old, who has displayed great courage and instilled confidence into her fellow strikers. And she is only one of several hundreds of girls who are gallantly holding the fort of unionism and repulsing every attack of unscrupulous employers who are daily attempting to scale the breastworks of organized labor. A better fight has never been witnessed. The girls are exhibiting a spirit of self-sacrifice that stirs the hearts of all honest men and women. Hounded by the private detectives and sluggers of the avaricious employers, driven from the streets and arrested by the city police, the women have maintained the picket line, and with undaunted spirit continue the fight for living wages, reasonable hours of labor and industrial freedom. Even the spectre of the jail with all its attendant horrors for frail women has not kept them from responding to the call of duty, and scores of them are arrested daily for attempting to exercise the rights of American citizens. Becky Fisher has been arrested thirty-nine times in eleven weeks, and driven in the patrol to the station house because she refused to surrender her right to talk to her fellow workers, and try to persuade them not to take the places of the strikers and help unscrupulous employers to defeat honest toilers. She has been insulted and abused by those who should have been her protectors. Becky has never flinched. Released from durance vile she has always hastened back to the scene of the fray to succor and cheer her fellow unionists. She has a horror of the police, the patrol wagon and the jail, but her union is as sacred to her as was Old Glory to Barbara Fritchie, and fear is an unknown quality to this little girl when she is fighting for her loved union and the cause it represents. Becky is now on the road pleading for funds to enable her brothers and sisters to continue the struggle against the Cleveland labor crushers. Her appeal is from the heart and should meet a ready response from all union men and women. The strikers want a fifty-hour instead of a seventy-five hour week, the abolition of the sub-contract system, and the charge of 25 cents a day for the use of the machines, and many other very obnoxious conditions.

Gain Recognition.

Lamp makers employed by the Hudson Lamp Co. at New York City have gained an important victory. Sometime ago they presented demands to the representatives of the company, which were denied, and they were forced to go on strike. The workers fought valiantly and every attempt

on the part of the employers to break the strike failed. A complete victory followed, the company agreeing to recognize the union, granted a nine-hour day and time and one-half for overtime. Other important concessions were also granted.

An Important Court Decision.

Organized labor in the State of Washington is rejoicing over a decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of the State sitting in Olympia, which sustained the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Act passed at the last session of the Legislature. This beneficent legislation was secured through the united, continued and untiring efforts of the members of labor organizations. In handing down the decision, the court said: "A business that seeks a profit at the risk of the life and limb of human beings is subject to regulation, and that law is, or ought to be, a progressive science and the constitution must be construed in the light of our changed conditions." The constitutional questions raised were that the law deprived individuals of their property without due process of law; that it did not apply to all alike and was class legislation; that it was contrary to the provisions directing uniform taxation, and that it violated the right of trial by jury.

Shocking Revelations.

Following the discovery of women employed at the hardest kind of labor in foundries in Massachusetts comes another shocking revelation in the plant of Henry B. Worthington Co. at Harrison, N. J. It has been revealed that between 150 and 200 women are employed as core-makers in the latter place. The work is exceedingly hard and rough and the women are required to labor in a stifling atmosphere impregnated with the fumes of gasoline, burning coke and coal. They shovel sand and lift all kinds of forms and molds and perform tasks that eventually cripple and unfit them for womenly duties. Their faces and hands are begrimed with black dust and grease, and were they not required to wash themselves before leaving the plant they

would present an unseemly appearance on the streets. The reason for the supplanting of the male core maker is plain. The men got from \$3 to \$3.50 a day; the women get from \$1 to \$1.35 a day. Discussing the revelations in Massachusetts, the Boston "Common," under the caption: "How Labor is 'Protected,'" has this to say: "In the plant of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, to cite one example, a reporter found 57 women and girls making cores of sand, flour, water, molasses and fish oil. 'A dozen girls worked on one bench within ten feet of a furnace. The heat was intense. Their eyes were inflamed and their attire as light as frequently seen on the densely populated streets in the tenement districts during the hottest days in summer.' These girls are paid an average of about \$6 a week. Some get as high as \$9. The manager admitted that the girls had displaced male core makers who had been paid from \$12 to \$18 a week. What is more, some of the girls liked the work, or at least preferred it to working in a department store, where they would receive less money and have to pay more for clothes."

Another Railroad Slaughter.

Death still reaps an abundant harvest on the railroads. Sixteen human beings dead and ground to atoms, and five mangled and torn, although still alive, tell another tale of wanton and criminal carelessness on the part of the railroads. It proved a sad ending for a night of merriment on the part of thirty-one light-hearted human beings who had attended a wedding in the country and were returning home on a hayrack. Sixteen of them never saw home again, and five more will in all probability be crippled for life. The slaughter took place at the Commercial street crossing at Neenah, Wis., when train No. 121, northbound, dashed through the load of unfortunates, hurling sixteen of them into eternity without a moment for preparation. The ground was strewn with armless, legless and headless bodies, and some of the bodies were so badly mutilated that identification was possible only through fragments of clothing.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1911.

"The more the bold, the bustling and the bad Press to usurp the reins of power, the more Behooves it virtue with indignant zeal To check the combination. Shall low views Of sneaking interest, or luxurious vice, The villian's passions, quicken more to toil And dart a livelier vigor through the soul, Than those that, mingled with our truest good, With present honor and immortal fame, Involve the good of all? An empty form Is the weak virtue that amid the shade Lamenting lies, with future schemes amused, While wickedness and folly, kindred powers, Confound the world."

—Thomson, lines on Lord Talbot.

Trade unionists should remember when purchasing collars that the Bell brand is the only union-made article, and if a merchant does not handle it walk out and patronize some retailer who keeps it in stock. Don't wait until the next time. Do it now. After a few customers walk out of a store for this reason the proprietor will sit up and take notice, and that is the only way that some of them can be brought to it.

The railroad officials each day give out the statement that the strike is not interfering with them in the least. Yet a singular and astonishing feature is the attitude of the railroads toward their shippers. They are pleading various disabilities and charging them exclusively to the strike. If they have plenty of men at work and are not inconvenienced, then this is simply a pretext to cover up other shortcomings.

It took 1500 members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees less than a day to bring the United Railway Company at Detroit, Mich., to time. The men were getting 23, 25 and 28 cents an hour, and wanted 25 and 30 cents an hour. The company refused to concede the demands of the union, and as a result not a street car ran until the trouble was settled. A settlement was reached inside of 24 hours through arbitration, and the men were awarded a scale of 23 cents an hour for the first six months, 27½ cents an hour for the next year, and 29½ cents thereafter.

The notorious Los Angeles "Times" is circulating a pamphlet throughout the State, and especially in Los Angeles, giving its version of the disaster and playing up the "heroic" character of its vile editor in the hope of influencing public opinion and making it impossible to secure a fair jury for trial of the McNamaras. It has adopted the pamphlet means of reaching the general public because of the knowledge that the circulation of the "Times" is so small that only a few people would see it. It is such a disreputable paper that it has been denied entrance into the homes of respectable citizens, hence the necessity for pamphlets.

BORN TOO LATE.

In its issue of September 13th the pestilential "Michigan Tradesman" devotes one of its worthless pages to an article by one O. H. L. Wernicke, who delivers himself of a despairing wail because the tendency of the world is in such a direction that the worthless sons of wealthy parents will no longer be able to compel the industrious sons of poor parents to toil from daylight to darkness for them at a starvation wage, while the offspring of wealth dissipates what little brains a merciful Providence has seen fit to grant them by spending their time in the land of Bohemia and spreading moral leprosy wherever they go.

It is indeed a pitiful wail that this antediluvian sends up because the world seems bent upon putting a stop to the age-old scheme of the man with the dollar preying forever upon the man without it.

This writer would have the toiler enjoy none of the benefits of the alterations, time and the introduction of improved methods of production may have brought into being. He would have them work from the first peep of dawn over the eastern horizon to the final disappearance in the golden west, because our fathers did it, and because it is good for us.

He cannot conceive of a wage earner doing anything with his time except to give it to his employer or waste it. The reading of a good book, the enjoyment of an hour of music or anything of such a character, of course, should not be for the man who toils. These things would ruin him. All the wakeful hours of the wage slave should be devoted to his employer. For what other purpose could he have been placed upon earth? Yet he has the presumption to desire a little time away from his daily work—horrors, the men guilty of teaching such a doctrine should be executed forthwith.

The ghost of the past believes that if elected officials would stand in and help his kind, as they formerly did, and pay no attention to the great mass of the people, that "economic problems might well be left to work out their own solution."

The world tried that scheme for thousands of years and found that it produced just two classes—masters and slaves. The slaves got tired of it and gradually acquired sufficient power to overthrow a system that compelled the many to struggle all their lives in order that the few might live in idleness and flaunt in the faces of the poor wretches who did the world's work a constant round of Saturnalian feasts. This, the world found, was the result of "allowing economic problems to work out their own solution," and this, our Michigan wolf would have us return to.

His plea for the poor little child whom the cruel unions are driving out of the factory and mill and placing within the four dreadful walls of the school-room, would indeed move the hardest heart to sorrow and pity.

Independence is being driven out of the world entirely because the man who has labor power to sell insists upon having something to say about the price for which he will sell it and the conditions surrounding its sale. In view of this it is plain that there is no independence left in this cruel old world. The former master of all he surveyed is no longer absolute dictator of both the price he will pay for what he buys and the amount he will take for what he sells. This is truly a shameful trend of events.

He also bemoans the fact that the prevailing scheme of sending the child to school instead of to the factory compels "children to grow to manhood and womanhood with no practical training by which they can make their living under all circumstances."

"It is time we should realize that there is not much easy money, anyway, and when it is

divided among so many, it has to be spread pretty thin."

The man who works for wages has actually become so selfish that he wants to make his master spread the easy money pretty thin. This is proof positive that the world is going to the dogs.

It is unfortunate that this wailing creature should not have been born a few centuries earlier, then he might have found the world to his liking, but he is out of gear with the present age. About the only place for him in this age would be in the menagerie of a circus as a curiosity.

He seems to be laboring under the delusion that he will be taken as an intellectual genius enlightening dull humanity, and that his argument will come to us like a sermon from the mount.

THE AMENDMENTS.

The election is over and the people have again demonstrated, by an overwhelming majority, that the State of California proposes that the people shall be what the institutors of this Government intended they should be—sovereigns.

It is a most wholesome and desirable thing at times that those elected to public office by the people should be reminded that they are not sovereigns, but merely servants of the people, from the President of the United States down to the humblest constable.

They have been elevated to positions of duty and trust by the sovereign people to perform certain services in the capacity of trustee, steward or servant, and not as rulers of the people, though at times some of them assume airs which indicate that they feel that they are masters rather than servants.

The decisive majorities given the initiative, referendum and recall amendments are an excellent index to the temper of the people concerning their absolute and unquestionable right to be masters of their own destinies, regardless of the opinions held by learned gentlemen who would place a halo of a supernatural character around the heads of those occupying the bench by virtue of the will of the people. These majorities demonstrate in a most positive manner that bureaucratic methods, in any branch of government in this country, will not be permitted to grow and flourish.

The people of the world are awakening from their long sleep, are beginning to discuss governmental affairs which concern their well-being, and when they begin to talk about wrongs it is a sure sign that such wrongs are engaging passage to some more congenial port.

This election furnishes proof that it is the desire and the purpose of the people of this State that this shall be in reality a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Indications are that the woman's suffrage amendment has carried, and that the women of this State are to share with men the responsibility of preserving such a government and so conducting it that it shall never "perish from the earth."

The electors have displayed good judgment in granting this fundamental right to the women of this State, because the suffrage campaign was constructive—the anti-suffrage campaign destructive. All that the suffragists advocated in their pamphlets, their addresses and their press work had an appreciable uplift element. They were progressive in their ideals, open and above board in their methods and appealed only to the sense of justice of California voters. Such conduct deserved success.

The returns as a whole, offer no comfort or consolation to the plutocrat who fears the people, or the mob, as it pleases him to call them. His sun has set, for judges, just as other servants, are to be held responsible by the people for the proper conduct of their offices. Honesty will be rewarded and dishonesty summarily punished by removal.

Fluctuating Sentiments

A few fools are needed in every community to furnish fun for the workers, but the crying need at the present time is not for persons of the flouting kind. The man with ideas is urgently desired. Originality, confidence and courage are the qualities which keep the world steadily rolling up hill.

The first consideration in this life should be man, his welfare, and his good. The person who by his example has elevated a single soul to the balmy heights where soar the earthly angels, and made happy, loving and true the life of one of God's humble creatures, has done more of the real work of the world than has the aristocrat, who by his cunning has accumulated millions in filthy lucre, and left strewn along his path legions of criminals and paupers as ambrotypes of his greatness.

When the world has used you with despite, and care and worry have filched your pleasant thoughts like a thief; when nothing appears for you in the vantage of the future, save a life of torture and of sorrow; then it is hard to turn your mind to better and to brighter things, but it is suicide, nothing less, to continue in such a mood. The mind must be turned or the things which now are dreams shall become living realities and haunt you day and night until the very qualities so essential to a happy, pleasant life have been drawn from you as by the poisonous fangs of huge vermin. Direct your mind from the pessimistic and guide it toward the channel of optimism, where all the world is as lovely as a sunshiny day while surrounded by the blossoms of May. "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone."

The way of success is rough, the road long and tiresome. The man who would succeed must do so by keeping everlastingly at it. It is this faculty, and this alone, which wins the coveted prize. We cannot expect to sit idly by and receive benefits flowing from the efforts of others. If we do not struggle, then our idleness will, and of right should, be surpassed by the energy of those who are willing to strive. The man who is looking for something without giving an equivalent in return, must die disappointed, for this blessing of success does not fall from the clouds upon the heads of idlers. But the person who is willing to climb the steep hills, and persevere will succeed. Nothing can keep him from it, for if he fails he will try again and again.

The man who has never stood on the street corner of a great city, hungry, homeless and forlorn, and gazed upon the passing throng of well-dressed and well-fed people as they meandered on their way, is incapable of even remotely appreciating the feelings of one in real need. Just so with the person born and raised with all real necessities supplied, however honest he may be, he cannot have the same thoughts and feelings, and view things through the same eyes as the individual who has been compelled to toil and struggle for all life's needs from early youth to declining old age. Experience is not only the best, but the only competent teacher in such matters. The man who has never been employed by total strangers for wages cannot possibly be familiar with the conditions which need changing in our great industrial system, and this, therefore, trouble. In arriving at just conclusions in these matters, the person who lacks the actual experience stands just about as much chance of landing in the right place as did the mythical Cyclops with the escaping Ulysses, because he must be governed entirely by indications, and not by actual sight.

CONDITIONS IN LOS ANGELES.

(By General Campaign Strike Committee.)

Since our last report, we are pleased to inform you there has been renewed activity, both industrially and politically, in our fight. The Union Labor-Socialist party has inaugurated a campaign of noon-day meetings at the various shops, and our men are acting in co-operation with them in this matter, and through that means they are able to mingle with the non-unionists and talk to them and find out conditions in the shops without any police interference, and can do effective picket work. This is of great benefit to us, and will bring good results in the future. The Union Labor-Socialist ticket is going to be elected and with that election it means a union town.

Our committee in charge of President Gompers' visit is pleased to report that at his lecture at the Shrine Auditorium, Sunday, September 10th, there were over 5000 people present, and he was accorded a great reception. He gave one of the finest addresses on union labor that has ever been given in the city of Los Angeles, and he also came out and told the union men that it was necessary to elect Job Harriman mayor of this city, in order to win success industrially. The papers all gave his visit great publicity and certainly gave us a square deal in regard to press notices. It shows that the people in this city, outside of organized labor, are awakening to the realization of the fact that organized labor is here to stay, and the more that we are opposed the stronger we get.

The Central Labor Council of this city has passed a resolution calling on all affiliated locals to pay the 25-cent assessment for a period of three months, in order to maintain this fight. The majority of the locals are now paying, and have been paying right along, but we feel that all locals in Los Angeles should pay. Therefore, this resolution was passed, and up to the present time we can report good results, and there is no question that from now on until election Los Angeles will do her full share in this fight.

Taking the situation in Los Angeles as a whole, both industrially and politically, the press and public sentiment has changed to a very large extent favorable to the union labor movement, coupled with the Socialist party. We lay that to the fact that we have a ticket that is composed of good, honest, clean union men as well as members of the Socialist party.

Receipts and Expenses from August 26, 1911, to September 9, 1911—Receipts: Andrew J. Gallagher, General Strike Committee, \$5000; miscellaneous receipts, \$1030.25; total receipts, \$6030.25. Expenses: Paid out on payrolls, \$4765; miscellaneous expenses, \$515.50; total expenses, \$5280.50.

ENGLISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The Forty-fourth Annual Congress of the Trades Unions of the United Kingdom was held at the Town Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday, September 4th, and the five following days. The Congress was presided over by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, W. Mullin, J. P., the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing-Room Operatives. The standing orders of the Congress provide that it shall consist only of representatives of trade unions who are actually working at their trades at the time of their appointment, or who are permanent paid officials of the unions they represent. Trade unions may send one delegate for every 2000 members, or fraction thereof, but many of the larger unions do not send the full number of delegates to which they are entitled. Voting on important questions is by card, on the principle of one vote for every 1000 members represented. The delegates in attendance represented 1,645,507 workers, which comprises more than two-thirds of all trade unions in the United Kingdom.

A Masterpiece In English Prose

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

By Hampton L. Carson.

The institutions established by our fathers we hold in trust for all mankind. It was the pilgrim of Massachusetts, the Dutchman of New York, the Quaker of Pennsylvania, the Swede of Delaware, the Catholic of Maryland, the cavalier of Virginia, and the edict of Nantes man of South Carolina, who united in building up the interest, and in contributing to the greatness and unexampled progress of this magnificent country. The blood of England, of Holland and of France, wrung drop by drop by the agony of three frightful persecutions, was mingled by the hand of Providence in the alembic of America, to be distilled by the fierce fires of the revolution into the most precious elixir of the ages. It is the glory of this era that we can stand here today and exclaim that we are Americans in the broadest, the truest, and the best sense of that word; that we recognize no throne, no union of church and State, no domination of class or creed.

American liberty is composite in its character, and rich in its materials. Its sources, like the fountains of our Father of Waters, among the hills, are to be sought in the everlasting truths of mankind. All ages and all countries have contributed to the result. The American revolution forms but a single chapter in the volume of human fate. From the pure fountains of Greece; from the rude strength poured by the barbaric transfusion into the veins of dying Rome; from the institutes of Gaius and the Pandects of Justinian, from the laws of Alfred and the Magna Charta of King John; from precepts of Holy Writ and the teaching of Him who was nailed to the cross on Calvary; from the courage of a Genoese and the liberality and fervor of a Spanish Queen; from the blood of martyrs and the visions of prophets; from the tongue of Henry, the pen of Jefferson, the sword of Washington, and the sagacity of Franklin; from the Constitution of the United States; from the lips of the living in all lands and in all forms of speech; from the bright examples and the deathless memories of the dead—from all these as from ten thousand living streams, the lordly current upon which floats our ship of state, so richly freighted with the rights of men, broadens as it flows through the centuries, out into the boundless ocean of the future. Upon the shores of illimitable sea stands the temple of eternal truth; not buried in the earth, made hollow by the sepulchres of her witnesses; but rising in the majesty of primeval granite, the dome supported by majestic pillars embedded in the graves of martyrs.

Aud thou, great bell! cast from the chains of liberators and the copper pennies of the children of our public schools, from sacred relics contributed by pious and patriotic hands, baptized by copious libations poured upon the altar of a common country by grateful hearts, and consecrated by the prayers of the American people, take up the note of prophecy and of jubilees rung out by your older sister in 1776, and in your journey round the globe proclaim from mountain top and valley, across winding river and expansive sea, those tones which shall make thrones topple and despots tremble in their sleep, until all people and all nationalities, from turbaned Turks and Slavoc peasants to distant islanders and the children of the sun, shall join in the swelling chorus, and the darkest regions of the earth shall be illumined by the heaven-born light of civil and religious liberty!

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 6, 1911.

Meeting called to order by Acting-Secretary Bonsor. In the absence of President Kelly, and Vice-President Rosenthal, Delegate W. R. Haggerty was elected chairman pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—Sergeant-at-Arms absent and Secretary Gallagher excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Painters No. 19—A. J. Barrett, J. E. Force, Samuel Lind, Frank Carney, A. E. Smith, J. J. Killinger, vice H. Fredrickson, Thos. Meagher, L. R. Makree, M. Norton, W. L. Reed, N. F. Smith. Steam Laundry Workers—Jas. Brock, vice Geo. Black. Lumber Clerks—J. A. Mitchell, vice J. A. Sullivan. Photo Engravers—Bro. Bauer, vice A. Hinton. Plumbers—Ed. Neiderhaus. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From S. E. Heberling, president of Switchmen's Union of North America, thanking the secretary for his efforts to obtain State recognition of Switchmen's Union. From Socialist Party, inclosing \$10 in payment for 100 McNamara buttons. From W. L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, stating that he would give the most careful consideration to the suggestions of the San Francisco Labor Council on matters of public importance, including the disposition of Alaska coal.

Referred to Label Section—From International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, relative to the coming of their advance agent in connection with the moving picture label show. From Joint Label Committee of Textile Workers of Cohoes, N. Y., relative to selecting a local trade unionist to promote the sale of union-label knitwear. From Building Trades Council of Portland, Ore., in regard to buildings being erected in Portland by the unfair Stone & Webster Engineering Co.

Referred to Executive Committee—From E. A. Power, president of Free Home for Consumptives, Dorchester, Mass., appealing for financial assistance. From E. J. Brais, secretary International Tailors' Union, in regard to the local situation in tailoring trade.

Communication was received from Building Trades Council requesting that a committee of fifteen members be appointed to act with a like committee from their Council, for the purpose of devising ways and means for a benefit to be given to assist the family of Walter O'Connell, lately deceased member of Building Trades Council. Moved that the request be granted; motion carried. The president appointed the following committee: John O'Connell, D. P. Haggerty, Chas. Radebold, W. Albott, D. Reagan, H. Huntsman, Ed. Horan, D. Dewar, Thos. Garrity, M. J. Maguire, W. G. Desepte, Fred. Zimmerman, S. Dixon, C. Bucher, W. Barden.

Resignations—From Andrew Furuseth, asking to be relieved from by-laws committee, and from Jas. Bowlan asking to be relieved from committee on direct legislation. Moved that the resignations be accepted; motion carried.

Report of Label Section—The Section submitted a progressive report and is making a vigorous campaign on the union label, card and button.

The hour of 9 o'clock having arrived, the chair declared the special order of business set for that time in order. The chair introduced Miss Gail Laughlin to the delegates, who addressed the Council on woman suffrage; her remarks were applauded heartily by the delegates, and at the conclusion of same she was tendered a rising vote of thanks by the Council.

Miss Margaret Haley, president of the Chicago Teachers' Federation and also delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor, was invited to address the Council, and also spoke at length on

the same subject. Miss Haley was also given a rising vote of thanks by the Council.

Executive Committee—Minutes of special meeting held on Sunday morning, September 24, 1911, in relation to the wage scale of Tailors' Union No. 2; committee recommends that the Council indorse the wage scale and agreement of Tailors' Union No. 2; concurred in. Minutes of special meeting held Sunday morning, October 1, 1911, on the above matter. Your committee re-affirms its former decision, and recommends that a copy of agreement be furnished the Customs Tailors' Association, and that said association send reply to this Council not later than October 20, 1911; concurred in.

Special Committees—The committee on direct legislation reported that it had been visiting unions each night, advising the members to vote for the initiative, referendum and recall. Delegates Baker (Barbers), McLeod (Carpenters No. 483), and Engel (Painters No. 19), volunteered to assist the committee. Report received as progressive.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the jewelry firm of Sorensen & Co. be placed on the unfair list. Amended, that the matter lay over one week. Amendment lost, and original motion carried.

Receipts—Butchers, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$2; Bookbinders, \$6; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Barber Shop Porters, \$4; Web Pressmen, \$6; Stereotypers, \$4; Carpenters No. 483, \$16; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Machinists, \$20; Soda Water Drivers, \$6; Newspaper Carriers, \$4; Box Makers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$4; Gardeners, \$2; Sailors, \$20; Millmen No. 422, \$10; Rammermen, \$2. Total, \$134.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$7; "Chronicle," 75 cents; "Bulletin," 25 cents; "Examiner," 75 cents; stenographer, \$25; Miss M. Shield, \$18; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$75; California Stables, \$17.50; P. A. Espino, engrossing resolutions, \$20; Brown & Power, stationery, \$4.35; H. S. Crocker, 70 cents; Dreamland Skating Rink, mass meeting, \$100; distributing dodgers (amendments), \$55.50. Total, \$422.30.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

W. T. BONSOR, Assistant Secretary.

THE INJUNCTION NUISANCE.

By John M. Work.

In the development of our institutions the courts have acquired enormous powers which no one at the beginning of our national career dreamed they would ever possess.

The issuance of injunctions against workingmen is one of these.

They say that Mr. Taft is not an original man. But if he originated the injunction in labor disputes, he is entitled to discredit and everlasting ignominy for at least one original thought.

When this misuse of the injunction first came into vogue, back in the nineties, we were all amazed and shocked. The audacity of it almost took our breath away. We have now got used to it. But the fact that we have got used to it does not make the bare walls of a jail any more cheerful. It does not make the club of a policeman descending upon the alleged violator of an outrageous injunction feel any softer. It does

not make the despair over a lost strike—lost because the strikers were enjoined from doing anything to win the strike—any less painful. It does not make long hours of labor seem any shorter. It does not make men, women and children feel the deprivation of everything worth while any the less keenly. This use of the injunction was an infamous usurpation in the first place. It came into existence by the judges stretching their own powers. There are two ways to get rid of it. One way is by enacting laws prohibiting the courts from exercising it. For that purpose, all workingmen should vote for the Socialist candidates for the Legislature and for Congress. The other way is by electing judges who will nullify this judge-made law. Then we will have judges on the bench who are opposed to the use of injunctions against workingmen. They will abolish the injunction nuisance in short order by refusing to grant such injunctions.

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Reliable Shirts and Men's
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Large Stock. Popular Prices

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"LUNDSTROM" HATS

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Considering Quality and Style they are equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we have stores in five different localities.

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WANTED—Broom and Brush Makers—Sober and steady men—Can use two apprentices.

The Van Laak Manufacturing Co.

Telephone Mission 683

28th and Harrison Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

WHAT IS LABOR COST?

(By Richard Caverly.)

Let us consider the cost of production. What is it, and what does it involve, and how is it found? It might be called a strictly professional problem in dealing with cost, an intricate and complex thing, not a thing that can be jumped at, at one jump, and called labor cost.

It has been shown by expert accountants that there are four groups that enter into every factory cost: the cost of labor; the cost of material; burden cost, or what is called "overhead charges" and selling cost. The aggregate of these four fixes the point per unit of the product where profit begins.

Labor cost, in a modern industry, is often not the largest element in cost per unit of this product. In some industries it is rarely the largest element in unit cost.

In my investigation of the subject there have been many cases where, had the labor cost equalled the other elements of cost per unit, we might think the factory badly needed a new superintendent, or more improved tools, or better light, or improved sanitary conditions for the workmen, or all these combined.

I am reliably informed that in an American locomotive the percentage of labor cost is 20 per cent, and that the percentage of material cost, or burden and overhead charges is 80 per cent.

To any reasonable person it needs only the statement to show that the important factor in labor cost is not the rate of wages, but the rate of output. It is not what you pay, but what you get for what you pay, that counts.

Labor cost per unit varies with time and place, and in the same shop is constantly changing.

It is different in each of several mills producing the same goods, belonging to the same company. A superintendent, who would take three mills making the same goods, under the same ownership, in three different cities, and get the cost alike would be a wonderful man, even with the same wages.

I have in mind two factories belonging to the same concern, where for two years a constant effort has been made to get the cost alike in making goods.

But what are you going to do when in one factory power costs three times as much as it does in the other? Labor cost is affected by sanitary and climatic conditions, and the city of San Francisco is said to have the most favorable labor cost of any city in the United States, of from 20 to 30 per cent in output. Such a statement was made a few years ago by one of our leading manufacturers.

Labor cost varies with the quantity and the quality of the output, and it can never be assumed that it is at the close of the year what it was at the beginning of the year in the same shop.

Labor cost is enormously reduced by the progress of invention.

The labor cost in eastern cities, where climatic conditions are not so favorable as in San Francisco, will vary wonderfully from January to July. The labor cost in July may be entirely altered by December, where climatic conditions are disagreeable to the workman. San Francisco is practically exempt from variation in climatic conditions, hence her progress as a manufacturing center. Every manufacturer knows this to be true, but he does not like to admit it, when adjusting his wage scale in dealing with labor unions.

Labor cost varies with the arrangement of machinery within the shop, is often affected by the space available, and also varies with change of material, and with its suitability to the work.

Labor cost of Monday, when the stock runs out in the afternoon and the new stock comes in on Tuesday, is not the same for the two days; that is, when labor cost is figured to the hundredths of a cent per unit, as it is in a well-equipped plant.

Labor cost is affected by the lighting and the power equipment of the shop.

Labor cost will alter radically within a month, by the introduction of new tools, new machinery, or change of a process.

It varies with the wastefulness of material used in producing an article, excessive use of supplies, the loss of time and material occasioned in making defective goods; and every one of these items has to be carefully watched by any alert foreman.

Labor cost is, therefore, a variable element in the cost of production; it can never be measured by any fixed standard.

Therefore, in many industries the unit of labor cost is not the largest element of the total unit cost, but may be a small percentage thereof.

The reduction of wages is always an expensive process, involves serious, unseen, but real loss. Who shall calculate accurately the difference in labor cost in a large factory between the output of a force of, say, 1000 mechanics, well paid, well equipped, well housed, with ample light and power, with machinery well arranged, with material suited to their purpose, with management that wins the loyalty and enthusiasm of the men by liberal pay and just treatment, and the output of an equal force of men working in poor light, with variable, insufficient power, poor equipment, with wages cut to the smallest limit, with improper sanitary conditions, and harsh treatment.

Some time ago, Henry George, Jr., described the driving of piles in Japan, where twenty women were employed, each with a rope lifting the pile into place, and then pulling a long rope made fast to a heavy weight, and after tugging on the rope to lift the weight, would all let go at the same time, repeating that process, they would drive the pile in the ground, after several hours, at a wage of twenty cents per day.

The writer saw pile driving at Mare Island Navy Yard, by a steam hammer, and a pile sixty feet long driven in the ground in less than fifteen minutes, at four dollars per day. It is safe to say that the labor cost of the Mare Island process was 50 per cent cheaper than the Japanese pile driving.

If cheap labor is more productive than high-price labor, why is it that there are 720 American locomotives on the Japanese railways, for the benefit of the Japanese engine drivers? How does it happen that those American locomotives are upon the railroads of Formosa? And how does it happen that in a quotation recently made for machinery to a mine in Japan the American price was \$215 less than the English price?

In open competition, about a year ago, an American manufacturer secured a contract from the Imperial State Railway of Japan for several million dollars, against Germany and England. Labor cost doesn't seem to affect, when the truth is known.

In the Congressional Record, a short time ago, it was shown that the labor cost for locomotives was three and one-half times greater in the Japanese shop than in the American shop.

"There is, perhaps, no woman who could look upon a battlefield but the thought would rise in her, 'So many mothers' sons! So many months of weariness and pain while bones and muscles were shaped within; all this that men might lie with glazed eye-balls and swollen faces and fixed, blue, unclosed mouths, and great limbs tossed—this that an acre of ground might be manured with human flesh, that next year's grass or poppies or karoo bushes may spring up greener and redder!'"—Olive Schriener.

At the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor \$100 was appropriated for the defense of the McNamara brothers. The delegates also voluntarily contributed a like sum for the same purpose. Resolutions condemning the kidnapping of the McNamaras were also passed.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

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Annual Sale of \$10 Suits and Overcoats**FRIDAY BEGINS****A Sale of Men's Suits and Overcoats at****\$10.00**

which is without precedent from the standpoint of VALUES GIVEN and of STYLES AND QUANTITIES OF MERCHANDISE SHOWN.

It's a sale that is going to be an annual event, and which will be eagerly anticipated.

OVER 1000 SUITS AND OVERCOATS ARE INVOLVED, ALL AT PRICES WHICH AFFORD A SAVING OF \$5 OR MORE ON EVERY SUIT OR OVERCOAT.

The Styles

"PREMYEH" MODELS — Conservative cut; 31-inch coat; wide lapels.

"CHESTER" MODELS—32-inch cut; peg trousers; with and without cuffs.

"OXFORD" MODELS—Full back, free hanging coat; 5-button vest.

COLLEGE CUT MODELS—With extreme shoulders; medium peg trousers.

"LONDON" CUT—With narrow English shoulder and narrower trousers.

The Price

THE SUIT \$10 THE OVERCOAT

A PRICE NEVER QUOTED BEFORE ON SUITS OR OVERCOATS OF EQUAL MERIT.

ATTENTION!

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REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
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Notes in Union Life

John W. Hogan, of San Francisco, vice-president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, spent several days in Portland last week on business connected with the union, and while in the city was the guest of the local Photo-Engravers. Mr. Hogan is returning from the convention at Detroit and has made stops in several of the large cities of the northwest. He left Monday afternoon for home and was accompanied by the members of the local union.—Portland "Labor Press."

Although Mayor McCarthy was not successful at the recent primary election in San Francisco, fourteen of the eighteen nominees of the Union Labor Party qualified as candidates for the Board of Supervisors, and it is with pleasure that we learn that our old friend, J. O. Walsh, was among the number selected to be voted upon at the November election.—Kansas City "Labor Herald."

The executive committee will report tonight on the matter in controversy between the Cooks and Cooks' Helpers.

William J. Atkinson, a vice-president of the International Boilermakers' Union, last Tuesday night addressed Local Union No. 205 on trade conditions in the Pacific Coast jurisdiction.

The following deaths are reported in the ranks of organized labor for the past week: Christian Jensen, of Electrical Workers No. 283, Richard O'Brien of the Riggers and Stevedores, Robert Wiley of the Marine Firemen, Milton Warner of the Ship Caulkers, Denis Burke of the Cement Workers, Thomas S. Frawley of Tile Setters' Auxiliary, Michael Hannan of the Hod Carriers, John Koster of the Alaska Fishermen, and Frank X. Slopper of Carpenters, No. 2081.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union No. 65 has been advised of the election of John Bell, business agent of the local union, to be first vice-president of the International Union. The vote was by referendum of all the subordinate locals.

Miss Sophia Stolzenau and Miss Pauline Lange, representing the striking button workers of Muscatine, Iowa, are in this city to make an appeal for financial aid for the strikers. They were given credentials by the Labor Council and will at once begin interviewing the local unions.

San Francisco Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Union No. 29 will give a ball on Thursday evening, October 26th, in the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets, to raise funds to entertain the delegates to the 1912 convention of the International Union, which meets here next June.

According to the delegates to the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the efforts to amalgamate the dual factions of the brotherhood were futile. The factions may not be consolidated for some time.

Bartenders' Union No. 41 was notified on Monday night of the death at Gilroy of F. Carlton, a pioneer member. Eight candidates were obligated and seven applications received. Sick members were voted \$15.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 on Monday night contributed \$25 in accident benefits to disabled members. Three candidates were obligated.

EXAMINATION FOR FOREST RANGERS.

The Civil Service Commission will hold an examination for assistant forest ranger on October 23-24, 1911. The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that 400 eligibles will be needed during the field season of 1912. Assistant forest rangers are paid an entrance salary of \$1100 per annum.

The examination will be held at national forest headquarters in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

COUNTY LIBRARIANS' MEETING.

The second annual conference of the California County Librarians is to be held at the State Library in Sacramento, October 10th to 14th.

This plan of giving free and unlimited library privileges to everybody all over the State is taking a wonderful grip on the people, who are showing a serious interest and splendid enthusiasm. There is not a county but what inquiry has come from it for information concerning the plan, showing clearly that the county free library is destined to hold a most important place in library development in California. And not only in California, but all over the United States the plan is attracting attention and creating favor. A noted eastern library worker has referred to it as one of the most important single steps forward in library history.

The first conference of County Librarians held last December, marked one of the most significant innovations in library work. The coming conference is even more important in the history of county free library progress, as it will bring out the wonderful growth made in the work during the past year, paralleled in no other library activity. In three years' time the appropriations by the different counties for carrying on the work have jumped from \$1600 to nearly \$100,000, and library service is now being given to thousands of people who only a few years ago had none whatever. The counties now carrying on the work are Alameda, Del Norte, Fresno, Kern, Madera, Merced, Modoc, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Tulare, Yolo. Librarians are expected from all over the State.

A live, practical program has been planned, which will bring out the best methods by which the county free libraries may be made of greatest service to all the people. This conference, together with the ease of establishing county free libraries, made possible by the new law passed by the last Legislature, will undoubtedly cause such an increased interest all over the State, that another year will see many more counties added to the roll, and an enlargement of service along all lines of this splendid work.

A WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE.

Resolutions showing the high esteem in which Kelleher & Browne, the well known tailors of this city, are held in the opinion of the local unions were recently passed by Local No. 64, I. U. S. E., and unanimously adopted by the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

The firm of Kelleher & Browne was the first one in San Francisco to adopt the union label, and they have always been the staunchest supporters of the union cause. They are one of the very few firms in this city who operate their own workshops along strictly union principles, thus doing away with the common "piece work."

Kelleher & Browne are well deserving of the sign of appreciation shown to them, and they are surely entitled to the patronage of every earnest union man who believes in his cause.

STRIKE TO BE DISCUSSED.

There is to be a meeting at Dreamland Rink on Saturday night, October 21st, at which the truth about the strike of the Shop Employees' Federation of the Harriman system will be told. This meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party and will be addressed by Ernest L. Reguin, president Shop Employees' Federation of the Harriman system; Cameron H. King, Jr., president Office Employees' Association, will preside. Other speakers will be J. Stitt Wilson, Mayor of Berkeley; P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council and Mayor of San Francisco; John A. Kelly, president San Francisco Labor Council; Wm. R. Hagerty, secretary Machinists' Union; Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary Labor Council, and John O. Walsh, president Iron Trades Council.

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

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Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

ODIVA, "THE WATER QUEEN," Fancy Diving and Feats of Grace, Agility and Endurance, in an Immense Glass Tank; AGNES SCOTT and HENRY KEANE in the Idyllic Episode, "Drifting"; SAMMY BURNS and ALICE FULTON, Songs, Impersonations and Dances; MME. PANITA, European Flute Virtuoso; CHAS. and FANNIE VAN; NICHOLS SISTERS; FOUR FLOODS; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—The Great Theatrical Sensation—Paul Armstrong's Production, "A ROMANCE OF THE UNDERWORLD."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, October 10, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: John Heach, baritone and violin, Local No. 67; E. A. Vinal, piano, Local No. 120; Frank Avanzo, clarinet, Local No. 76.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held Thursday, October 19, 1911. Business of importance will be transacted and members are requested to attend.

Members H. Menke, W. H. Lee and Chas. Foster are back from Bakersfield, where they have been in attendance to the California State Federation of Labor, as delegates from this local. They report much good work as having been accomplished by the convention. Through their efforts the Federation has placed a fine of \$5 on any union man caught patronizing the Casino or other enterprises of the Beach Company of Santa Cruz, which has been on the unfair list for the past two years.

Members who know themselves to be in arrears for non-payment of dues and assessments will please pay the same to A. S. Morey at once and avoid publication.

Stewards are requested to examine all cards and see that members have receipts for the past quarter's dues, etc., before sending in their weekly reports.

W. Weber, P. Sapiro, J. E. Lehman, F. Borgel, and J. E. Matheson have been appointed as a committee to measure all halls and arrange for the classification of all halls which have been opened since the last list was made up. Members knowing any halls not now listed in the book, will please leave names of the same with the secretary.

"Dear Clara," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but really forgot whether you said 'yes' or 'no.' "Dear Will," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I know I said 'no' to someone last night, but I had forgotten just who it was."

Tramp: "I jus' dropped in to offer my new cure for indigestion and kindred ailments, mum. It may prove a great blessing to your family, mum, and I charge nothing for the prescription." Housekeeper: "Well, I must say that's reasonable enough. What's the cure?" Tramp: "Live on plain food, and give your rich and indigestible dishes to the poor. I'm the poor, mum."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sorensen Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgom'y
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

"Dixie" Dunbar, well known to many printers in this city, and who will be remembered by others as the subject of a portion of Superintendent Deacon's lecture on the Home during convention week, died at the Home in Colorado Springs last week.

The lockers of the Iron Workers and the Typographical Union of Los Angeles were broken into by sleuths. It's a wonder these lockers were not filled with "dynamite and clocks" and later "discovered."

It is reported that Carroll Crawford of the "Chronicle" proofroom recently added to his responsibilities by becoming a benedict. It was believed by many that Mr. Crawford was a confirmed bachelor, but, it seems, Cupid's dart has pierced him.

Fred C. Sefton, formerly a proofreader on the "Call," who recently left this city for Susanville, Cal., where he purchased a weekly paper, has been so unfortunate as to have his plant totally destroyed by fire. The meager report received here does not indicate the amount of insurance carried, so that the loss cannot at this time be estimated.

E. R. Hess, formerly of the "Examiner" chapel, has drawn his card and departed for the east. He will visit for a short time in Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, and then take a meandering course to New York City. The date of his arrival in the latter place has not been definitely determined.

C. D. Monaghan, an old and well-known member of San Francisco Union, who recently left for Sacramento in the hope of improving his health, is reported very low, and it is believed that his death is but a matter of hours.

Norman E. McPhail of the "Post" force was suddenly called east by the serious illness of his wife's father, and left for Boston Wednesday morning, October 11th. It is not known when he will return.

The membership of Typographical Union No. 21 will vote, by referendum, on Wednesday, October 18, 1911, on propositions to amend the constitution of the International Typographical Union.

The San Francisco Typo Athletic Association was organized on May 7, 1911, with a temporary board of officers, promulgated a weekly pool in lieu of dues, and with the revenue thus derived has equipped and maintained a baseball team representing Typographical Union No. 21, composed exclusively of members and registered apprentices of the union. Owing to the activities attendant upon holding the I. T. U. convention in this city, the permanent organization of the San Francisco Typo Athletic Association has been delayed until a time propitious and convenient for the members of the union could be selected for properly presenting the aims and objects of the association for their consideration. All printers, members of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and registered apprentices are eligible to membership and to hold office. Sunday, October 15, 1911, at Faust Hall, 40 Eddy street, an open meeting of San Francisco Typo Athletic Association will be held, and you are cordially invited to be present and become a member. There are no dues.

The next funeral delegation will consist of the following members: A. A. Loeber, Jas. T. Lynch, Thos. W. Love, J. J. Livingston, J. C. Leshner, J. J. Maloney, J. C. Marshall, H. C. Mather, H. T. Meade, R. L. Mccready, W. R. Meredith, F. R. Meyer, Leon Meyer, F. A. Meyers, O. H. Mickel, B. C. Miller, C. H. Miller, Geo. W. Miller, H. F. Miller, Jas. B. Miller, Jesse H. Miller, Ross C. Miller, W. J. Miller, C. J. Mills, Geo. H. Mires, F. Mitchell, Geo. E. Mitchell, J. J. Mitchell, Robt. M. Mitchell.

Ask for the union label, card and button.

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Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,605,792 68
Employees' Pension Fund.....\$113,473 47
Deposits, June 30th, 1911.....\$44,567,705 83
Total Assets\$47,173,498 51

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office or Express Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.
Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President and Manager, George Tourny; Third Vice-President, J. W. Van Bergen; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, A. H. Muller; Assistant Secretaries, G. J. O. Folte and Wm. D. Newhouse; Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, George Tourny, J. W. Van Bergen, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

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JOINT ACCOUNTS

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

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UNION
MADE
HATS

30
KEARNY
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NEXT TO CHRONICLE BLDG.



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Oct,
White on Orange.

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CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

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"How to Find em"

Ask for the Union Label on

BARRELS
BELTS
BILL POSTERS
BLACKSMITHS
BOOKS
BOXES
BREAD
BROOMS
COLLARS AND CUFFS
CLOTHING
CIGARS
HATS AND CAPS
HOSIERY
JEWELRY
KNITTED GOODS
LAUNDRY WORKERS
LEATHER WORKERS
MACHINISTS
NECKWEAR
OVERALLS
PATTERN MAKERS
PAPER
PIANOS
PRINTING
SUSPENDERS
SHOES
STOVES
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UNDERWEAR
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FOR

The Union Label,
Card and Button

Call for the Working Button

BARTENDERS
CHAUFFEURS
COOKS
DELIVERY DRIVERS
GROCERY CLERKS
HACKMEN
JANITORS
MILKERS
MILK WAGON DRIVERS
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SAN FRANCISCO LABEL SECTION

316 Fourteenth Street

For information call { Homephone M 1226
Market 56

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 4th Thursdays, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays. Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—Meet second and fourth Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. J. Toohey, 618 Precita ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Mosbach's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, second and fourth Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers, No. 8—Meet 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 303 Sixth; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland, Cal.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—James Moran, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th St., secretary.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—H. Will, 73A De Long Ave.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

For Women in Union and Home

Illinois is to pension poor mothers unable to support their children. Cheaper and better than to take them away from her and put them into institutions.

Miss Gertrude Jordan has "made good" as County Treasurer of Cherry County, Neb. When Miss Jordan was elected, two years ago, she was prevented from holding office for some months by the old office holders, who claimed that no one was eligible who was not a qualified elector. The young woman has proved to be so valuable a county official, according to a letter from Valentine, that for the coming election she has been nominated on every political ticket. No one has come forward to oppose her.

Egyptian women have a weekly newspaper, owned and edited by women. The appearance of the newspaper is regarded as a favorable sign of the development of the women of that country and as a promise of the regeneration of Egypt. The purpose of the paper is to improve the condition of the Moslem women, to educate them and to fit them to earn their own livelihood. It is expected to develop their standard of thought and intelligence for themselves.

Trade unions, women's clubs, and other progressive organizations are uniting their efforts in an attempt to force the United States Congress to make provision for votes for women. Victor L. Berger, Congressman from Wisconsin, will present a petition, and at the same time submit the necessary amendments to the constitution.

The woman who sews is very often annoyed by having the thread twist into knots, especially if she is using a long thread. Waxing the thread by running it over a piece of beeswax is the proper way to avoid this trouble; but wax sometimes discolors the thread slightly and is not always desirable on that account. For either silk or cotton thread you can use, the same as wax, a small piece of pure white soap that is perfectly dry. This makes the thread slip through the material very easily and absolutely prevents twisted knots.

TAFT'S EULOGY OF MARSHALL.

(By Alden S. Huling.)

President Taft took occasion in addressing the American Bar Association, a few days ago, to thank God that "we had John Marshall and his associates" to decide that the courts are the supreme power in the Government. How did it become necessary that such a decision should be made? If the constitution had clearly conferred upon the judicial branch of the Government the power which it has for some time past exercised, it would have been a matter of course, and the action of Marshall and his associates would have called for no eulogy nor for any congratulation. Everyone knows that there is not a syllable in the constitution of the United States, nor in the constitution of any State, which gives to the courts power to annul acts of Congress or of any other legislative body. The exercise of such power is absolute usurpation, to which the people have blindly submitted. Chief Justice Marshall took the position that the power to pass upon the consistency of the laws of Congress with the constitution must exist somewhere, and as it was nowhere conferred on any other branch of the Government the courts would take it.

Marshall himself calls attention to the fact that the ratification of the constitution was brought about only by a fierce and long-continued struggle, and in one of his opinions (Barron vs. Baltimore, 7 Peters) he refers to it as a great revolution. The constitution could not have been adopted but for an understanding that a number of amendments would be agreed to at once, and over 100 were proposed at the first session of Congress. Ten were adopted. Had any one imagined that the power to annul acts of Congress would have been assumed by any other branch of the Government it would, beyond the shadow of a question, have been prohibited. No doubt it was believed that the people were sufficiently protected against even such usurpation by the amendments adopted. No such power had

ever been assumed, nor is any such power exercised now outside the United States.

The ninth amendment reads: "The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." The 10th amendment strengthens this provision: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." The power of interpreting the constitution not having been conferred is among those reserved to the people. If it is asserted that any legislative act is unconstitutional, appeal should be made directly to the electors to send up a new Congress or a new Legislature which will amend or repeal it; or to choose officers pledged not to enforce the obnoxious law. The latter course is just as proper as the former, and it has been pursued in frequent instances.

The people of many States 60 years ago refused to enforce the fugitive slave law, and their Legislatures passed acts defying it. They later refused to accept the decision in the Dred Scott case, and expended millions upon millions of money and thousands upon thousands of lives to reverse it. The Southern States are now in defiance of the 15th amendment, Congress has refused to enact laws to enforce it, and the Supreme Court has refused to pass decisively upon cases presented under it. In Kansas, cities and counties elect officers who refuse to enforce the prohibitory law, or judges who will aid in its enforcement. Here the provision at issue is in the constitution, but it is apparent to all that if the people should choose executive officers of the State government who were opposed to its enforcement it would become a dead letter. Is it not rather late to maintain the super-sacredness of the courts when it has been shown that the decisions in the Dartmouth College case and the Dred Scott case—two of the most important cases ever presented to any judicial tribunal, in view of the decisions—were influenced by arguments made privately and ex parte?

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ORPHEUM.

Odiva, "The Water Queen," comes next week to the Orpheum with an act of novelty, beauty and skill. Agnes Scott and Henry Keane will appear in the idyllic episode "Drifting." Sammy Burns and Alice Fulton present a captivating and dainty act. They entertain with dancing, snatches of song and character impersonations. Madame Panita, the celebrated European Flute Virtuoso, will be a feature of next week's program. She has an exceptional technique and produces from the flute a soft sweet and strong tone. Next week will conclude the engagements of Charles and Fannie Van; The Nichols Sisters and the Four Floods. It will also be the last of Paul Armstrong's dramatic production "A Romance of the Underworld," which is creating one of the greatest sensations ever known in vaudeville.